## EXHIBIT "C"

J108CUSC 1 (Case called) THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for SKAT, are you ready? 2 3 MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. Marc 4 Weinstein, Bill Maguire, Sarah Cave, and Neil Oxford, from 5 Hughes Hubbard & Reed, for plaintiff. 6 THE COURT: Good morning. 7 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendants Bradley London Pension Plan and Doston Bradley, are you ready? 8 9 MR. ALLISON: Yes, your Honor. Good morning. Mark 10 Allison and Zhanna Ziering, Caplin & Drysdale, on behalf of them and ten other defendants. 11 12 THE COURT: Good morning. 13 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant Sander Gerber Pension 14 Plan, are you ready? 15 MS. McKINLAY: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. Amy 16 McKinlay and Stephen Andrews. 17 THE COURT: Good morning. 18 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant Adam LaRosa, are you 19 ready? 20 MR. SPIRO: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. Edward 21 Spiro, Morvillo, Abramowitz, for Mr. LaRosa.

THE COURT: Good morning.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant Goldstein Law Group, are you ready?

MR. KAPLAN: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. Martin

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All right. There are two matters I wanted to deal with this morning. One you knew about in advance, which was the lead counsel matter. I have read all the correspondence. I doubt very much there is anything else to be said, and I can give you my views in a minute. I also want to discuss briefly

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one facet of the pending application for letters rogatory.

Now, so far as the lead counsel contretemps is concerned, I am looking at the Caplin & Drysdale letter of December 18, which I find in most respects entirely appropriate. Here is the reason for the qualification, or the reasons.

First of all, on page 2, in the second bullet point, I take it what you're asking me to do is include a provision in the order that would provide that communications between and among lead counsel and other defendants would be privileged, and that lead counsel can't waive any privileges without the consent of all.

I know where you're coming from, of course. This is a matter that is normally handled by a joint defense agreement, and I don't know that I have the authority to sprinkle holy water on something and make it so. So I suggest you handle it in the traditional way and not in the order.

Anybody have a problem with that?

MR. ALLISON: Your Honor, may I?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ALLISON: Thank you, your Honor.

With regard to the privileged communications, obviously you're right. We certainly understand that that is something that should be addressed and worked out sort of among counsel. For reasons that are probably obvious from the

correspondence we have had, that may or may not be a workable solution. And we have already had one reference to a communication that we did not want disclosed. No particular harm done, I don't think, but I am obviously very sensitive to it.

We would like to at least have an understanding that any communications within that group, whether or not they are described as privileged, should remain within the group.

Obviously, we can work out the characterization of them as privileged, but we still think it's important that we be able to have frank conversations, whether or not they are privileged.

THE COURT: That's probably true, but you are going to have to work that out. If there is somebody who, one number of defendants, finds doesn't respect confidences, I imagine they will come to the point where they don't impart any.

MR. ALLISON: I think that the rub is that part of what I have been trying to do, of course, is have discussions, for example, with plaintiff's counsel, relay that back obviously to the defense group. Sometimes it's necessary to provide some context and color, and sometimes some views. If I can't do any of that, then what I am left with is a very bare bones, rather meaningless communication, followed up by a separate privileged communication with those who would follow it. But maybe that's the answer, your Honor.

moment.

THE COURT: Yes. The long and short of it is that I am not sure how I can solve that problem for you. It may well be that in the fullness of time everybody will understand that they have a common interest, at least to that extent. But I can't force that down anybody's throats, at least at this

The fourth bullet point, of course, in appropriate circumstances, I could issue a gag order, but I don't think we are there. So I don't propose to do it now.

Moving down the page, the third bullet point under discovery matters, if I understand this correctly, what you're proposing is that the responses and objections to the plaintiff's discovery will be prepared and served separately by counsel for each of the 140-plus defendants in this case. That is not acceptable. Obviously, to the extent there are differences of position, those need to be respected, but I expect that, to the extent you can agree on objections to discovery requests that are common to multiple defendants, there will be one set of common objections on behalf of those who go along with them.

MR. ALLISON: May I, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. ALLISON: So as a practical matter, what has been happening, as far as I can tell, obviously we represent, Caplin & Drysdale represent 110 or so defendants. Obviously, there

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was a single filing on behalf of those. We served objections on behalf of those 110 together. As far as I could tell, generally speaking, the other objections, maybe with one or two exceptions, have been consistent, and the meet-and-confer that we have done with plaintiff has been on behalf of all the defendants, regardless of their separate objections.

The problem has been -- and Mr. Hanamirian raised this, and it's something I will at least agree with -- that there are potentially unique defenses, unique objections, that obviously I wouldn't have the ability as lead counsel to marshal and determine, and Mr. Hanamirian or others may not feel comfortable sharing that information directly with me.

I respect that, and I also would feel uncomfortable, obviously, asserting objections and defenses on behalf of defendants who I don't represent and who I don't know. And that's been a rub. I will obviously defer to plaintiff's counsel as to whether there has been a problem with that as a process matter, but I have not sort of picked up on any specific issues there.

THE COURT: There are a couple of different ways in which this could arise. One way it could arise is that the plaintiff serve, for the sake of argument, a common set of interrogatories on all defendants.

Now, in those circumstances, there should be one set of responses and objections on behalf of all of the defendants,

to the extent they are asserting the same objections and defenses. And then if it's necessary for one or more defendants to supplement with a filing unique to themselves, fine. All right. But the paper in this case could take down half of the forest of the western United States on any other basis.

So that's my intention, and I think you need to fine-tune this language.

Next point, with respect to depositions, I think there is a difference here between depositions of the plaintiff, depositions of nonparty witnesses, and depositions of defendants, and they are not all the same. Obviously, if the plaintiffs are taking a deposition of defendant number 97, I would expect that the lead role in defending a deposition will be by the lawyer for defendant 97. And then whatever arrangements all the other defendants want to make to have the deposition covered, if they want it covered, they will make. It could be that Mr. Allison will cover it for everybody else, or it may be some permutation. Then there are depositions conducted by defendants.

Now, to the extent more than one defendant wants a deposition of John Jones, or the plaintiff, there is going to be one deposition of that witness. And unless you otherwise agree, the lead at that deposition will be lead counsel.

You're free to agree otherwise. But whoever has the lead is

the principal examiner, and if there then needs to be follow-up, not repetition, but follow-up to protect positions by individual defendants, fine. Nothing unusual about that.

And I think that pretty much covers my concerns about this.

Now, Mr. Hanamirian, I read your exceptionally long and repetitious letters, and my overall impression was that my reading of the proposal that came from Caplin & Drysdale and yours were based on having read two different documents. I just essentially couldn't figure out what you were talking about, to be perfectly blunt.

MR. HANAMIRIAN: In that context, I think that I am obviously, for lack of a better phrase, the problem. Would the Court entertain or would it be helpful to the Court if we sever?

THE COURT: No. That's not going to happen. I already ruled on that, in effect, and the multi-district panel already ruled on that, in effect. This is a consolidated pretrial proceeding and you're in it, whether you like it or not.

OK. I think that takes care of all of that.

I don't mean to suggest, Mr. Hanamirian, that the individual rights or positions of your clients won't be respected. They will. But you're going to have to work to avoid repetitious, needless divergence, and piles of

unnecessary papers. To the extent there are common positions,
you are going to work with everybody else.

OK. Now, the letters rogatory. The reason I haven't signed them yet is because I was waiting for today.

My recollection of the order, which I am frank to say I haven't looked at since last month, is that there is a provision in it in which I am asked, in effect, to certify to the Danish authorities that this request is not for discovery purposes. And I infer that the reason for that is because Denmark acceded to the Hague Evidence Convention with the reservation opting out of executing these requests for the purpose of discovery.

Am I right Mr. Allison?

MR. ALLISON: I have to defer actually to the plaintiff on that.

THE COURT: Yes. It's the plaintiff's letters.

Mr. Weinstein.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I am trying to find that specific provision, your Honor. There is a concern about how European countries address Hague requests and that there may be different standards.

THE COURT: It's true that it's common to many

European countries, but the key point is that Denmark has such
a reservation, as I understand it, as does the U.K. I just
happen to know that.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I think the law in U.K. is clearer on 1 that issue. But if the question is whether Denmark is subject 2 3 to the Hague on this, the answer is yes. 4 THE COURT: I'm sorry. If the question is? 5 MR. WEINSTEIN: If Denmark is --6 THE COURT: They are one of the opt-outs, right? 7 MR. WEINSTEIN: We think so, yes. 8 THE COURT: So before I sign these, I would like to 9 have a written showing from the plaintiff, if you can 10 legitimately make it, as to how this is trial evidence, not 11 discovery. I think it would be useful also, in the 12 alternative, to address the question of whether the request 13 must be made under the Hague Evidence Convention as opposed to 14 being what I will call, for want of a better term, simply a 15 common law letter rogatory to the relevant authorities in Denmark, which need not address the issue of discovery, at 16 17 least by me. Because one certainly sees requests like that from time to time. 18 19 So I just want to be sure that I am not certifying 20 something, without a basis for doing so, to the Danish courts. 21 MR. WEINSTEIN: Understood. 22 THE COURT: All right. Anything else, folks? 23 MR. BLESSINGTON: If I may, we filed an opposition to 24 the request --

THE COURT: Forget it.

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MR. BLESSINGTON: I thought it was worth a try. 1 THE COURT: Well, maybe not. 2 3 Anything else? I have a jury waiting in another case. 4 MR. WEINSTEIN: May I raise two quick issues? 5 One, with respect to the lead counsel determination, 6 we had submitted a letter, your Honor, on one particular 7 provision. THE COURT: Oh, yes. Do you really have any problem 8 9 with that, Mr. Allison? 10 MR. ALLISON: No, not at all. But I don't know that 11 the other defense counsel have weighed in on that particular 12 provision. 13 THE COURT: Well, you know they have had Mr. 14 Weinstein's letter. 15 So you should be submitting to me in the form of a proposed order, reflecting the points I have made today, what 16 17 you propose I sign, along with some electronic medium with Word 18 Perfect format so I can tinker with it if I need to do that, 19 and I will get that entered soon. 20 MR. WEINSTEIN: Second issue, your Honor, we wanted to 21 give your Honor a heads-up because we don't know when the next 22 conference might be scheduled. There is a distinct possibility 23 that we will be filing significantly more actions related to

THE COURT: Because the government needs the money.

those that are now before you.

1 MR. WEINSTEIN: There has been long-standing 2 settlement negotiations with another group of plans. We are 3 talking about over 100. There had been a tolling agreement in place that has now expired, although there was a provision in 4 5 which the tolling effect doesn't end until the end of February. 6 So I believe those decisions will be made by the end of 7 February. But that could mean another 100 or so cases in front 8 of your Honor related to this. 9 THE COURT: My first MDL we had 1200 cases. So I am 10 not frightened off yet. 11 MR. WEINSTEIN: I am pretty sure we will remain well 12 below your record. 13 THE COURT: OK. Thanks, folks. 14 (Adjourned) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25